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During May, some 200,000 new men were sent to the Korean front. They included the Fourth Army of the First Field Army, Tenth Army of the Second Field Army, Twenty-second and Thirty-second Armies of the Third Field Army, Sixty-fourth Army of the Fifth Field Army, and some militia and military district units.

Situation Along the Southeast Coast of China

During May there was much activity in the coastal region of southeastern China. This may be attributed to the reports that the Chinese Communist troops have been preparing an offensive against Quemoy (Chin-men). The Twenty-eighth Army and Thirty-first Army of the Army Group commanded by Yeh Fei are now stationed in the vicinity of Amoy; and an element of the Twenty-ninth Army of the same Army Group is garrisoned in the Ch'ao-shan district in eastern Kwangtung. The Twenty-first Army and Twenty-seventh Army have left Kwangtung for Fukien for garrison duty in Shang-hang, Yung-ting, Lung-yen, Nan-ching, and Yun-hsiao. The Forty-seventh Army and an element of the Forty-eighth Army took over the defense of eastern Kwangtung when a large portion of the Forty-first Army and Forty-fourth Army left that district for Kwangsi. In late May, one division of the Forty-seventh Army returned to Hunan to carry on antiguerrilla activities in western Hunan.

Guerrilla Activities in South China

During May, the Forty-first and Forty-fourth Armies left for Kwangsi. Two divisions of the above two armies carried out antiguerrilla campaigns in eastern Kwangsi. In these battles, guerrilla units lost heavily. The guerrilla leaders, Kan Ching-sheng (1) [numbers in parentheses refer to appended characters], and Hsu Wei-wei (2) were captured. Guerrilla leader Ch'en Hui-t'ing (3) escaped with his unit to the Kou-lou Shan region.

Guerrilla units control most of the transportation routes in the Pei Chiang area of northern Kwangtung. A guerrilla unit in Weng Yuan Hsien attacked Pa-tzu-hsu on 6 and 13 May killed four local cadres and captured 200 piculs of rice. On 8 and 19 May, guerrillas attacked military trucks at Po-lo-k'eng in Ying-te Hsien and damaged some military equipment. During April and May, the Liu Pang-han Guerrilla Unit in Shih-hsing Hsien made 37 attacks against the Communists, killing or wounding 76 cadres, capturing 8,000 catties of foodstuff, and making 11 assaults on military vehicles. The same unit also made an attack in Jen-hua Hsien on 7 May.

In eastern Kwangtung, some 200 guerrillas attacked a Communist village in Feng-shun Hsien on 15 May, killed a chairman of the local peasant association, captured 40 shih of white rice, 29 rifles, and 39 militia and public security agents.

110,000 TROOPS LEAVE KWANGSI-KWANGTUNG FOR KOREA -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 23 May 51

Taihoku, 22 May -- KMT sources report that 110,000 Chinese Communist troops will leave the Kwangsi-Kwangtung area in the near future to join the Korean battle. The Chung-lien She has reported that 50,000 troops from Kwangsi are in Hankow to go north, and 60,000 troops in Kwangtung are now undergoing training.

REPORTS SINKIANG TROOPS LEAVE FOR NORTHEAST -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 24 May 51

Taihoku, 23 May -- Nationalist government military sources revealed today that the Chinese Communist troops in Sinkiang have been reassigned and that Soviet troops have taken over the defense of Sinkiang. The same sources assert that the Chinese Communist troops in Sinkiang, commanded by Wang Chen, numbering 50,000 men may have gone to the Northeast.

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CHARACTERS

1. 甘競生
2. 徐威衛
3. 陳煒庭

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